IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Great Excitement at the President's Message.

Loyal Demonstrations of the Authorities.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SALE OF THE ISLAND.

ECSTACY OF THE CUBANS,

We received yesterday our correspondence and files from Havana to the 22d inst., by the steamship Empire Cay. It will be seen that the Free dent's Message has d a great excitement in Cuba.

HAVANA, Bec. 22, 1858.

The President's Message in Oubs—The Cubans in Endocie and the Syaniards Angry Municipal Representation A Suspicious Vessel Markets, do.

I cannot easily describe to you the excitement caused here by the President's message to Congress. I received copies of it, and as soon as this was known my place was fairfy besieged by visiters anxious to obtain the one of the message. The creetes are in ecstacies of delight with it, whilst the Spaniards look glum and in-

ther and directed the ayuniamento to prepare the repre-centation which I send you. The readers of the Hestato will fully understand how great is the right of the members of the most excellent cyustamicate to claim to be the genuine representatives of all classes, when I state they are all appointed for life upon the nomination of the

It is somewhat amusing to us who reside here in Rarana, and to whom the private characters of most of our abitants are well known, at finding parties well known possess rank finbuster principles engaged in soliciting gnatures to the "manifeste which is to be placed at the

signatures to the "manifeste which is to be placed at the feet of the throne." The bars J. J. Cobb sailed a few days since, estensibly for St. Thomas. Her cargo consists of one and a half boxes of singar, twelve arrobes of coffee and two band ed punctions of rion—a cargo calculated to exote suspection. "Whitam Telf" has been represented twee at the Vola Neeva theatre by the Italian Opera Company. It went off rather heavily the first night, and on the second, the Statust, I there was present the smallest addence of the mason. When is formed coming here?

A few days ago a genterman named José Arang era was shot and killed by another genterman named Fersinger Criado. They had some difficulty in settling an account; angry words ensued, and the matter ondel as above stated.

There is but little doing in the sugar market for want of

fore stated. There is but little doing in the sugar market for want of

There is but little deing in the sugar market for want of steck, now reduced to about 20,000 boxes at this port and 2,000 boxes at Mananus. Several contracts were entered but last week, at rates averaging about \$22 per box of sixteen arrobes, net, with heavy cash advances. Several other contracts have been spoken of this week, but as yet, I believe, none of them have been shally arranged. Molasses comes in slowly. All that is offered is readily taken, both here and at outports, at from four to four and a baif reals per key of five and a baif reals per key of five and a baif reals per key of five and a baif gallons, for clayed. Freights continue very dull, without alteration in rates from my has advices. Exchanges quite firm: I quote stering 134 per cent premium; New York (sixty day bile), 3 to 35 per cent premium.

THE IMPERISIONS CAUSED BY THE MESSAGE—HOW LOYALTY IS MANUFACTURED IN CUBA—PROCEED-INGS OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—HOPES AND FEARS

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1858. I beg you to give the following lines an insertion in the lumns of your widely circulated journal, which will con tain nothing but the truth, to counteract the calumnies and sland, caused by the last message of President Bochanan Great anxiety existed among us here for the arrival of the sack Warrior, which was expected to bring the message of President Buchanan, and the Diario de la Marina had ardly published the extract of that part which refers to Cuba, when the feeling of anxiety was changed to joy for the Cubans, and to fear for the government and old Spaniards. As regards ourselves, it is easy to understand how much our lost hopes have been reasonanted by the energetic words of the message; for now, after so many failures, so many plans frustrated, and so many lives lost, there only remains for us the hope of a treaty by which the United States shall acquire possession of the island of Cuba, and free us from the insuiting and inevitable de-minion of Scaus.

instant, in the editorial columns.

He afterwards issued orders for the assembling of the equatamicate on the evening of the little, for the purpose of bringing into play the new old farce of the offer of lives and estates, and on the 17th the poor against an action was forced to say that it was very indignant at the subment of our beloved sovereign (she of Spain), who so alsoplessly watches over her subjects beyond the sea. The telograph has conveyed the same instructions to all the Governors and municipalities of the other towns in the island, so that all shall say the same thing, and not contradict the instructions of his Excellency; so that we shall see, within a few days, the indignation of the mu-nicipalities rise on made against the message of Mr. Re-chanan, who, perhaps, is not aware that our against miseries are the creatures of our Captain Generals, and that when they utter a word contrary to the ideas of those, they are seat, to pay for their insolence, to the dungeous of a for-trose or a prison.

is or a prison.
If any one in the United States should believe that these island will not be made unless it is first taken possession of by an American army of 10,000 men. Inne will solve there fears and doubts. Accept for yourself the warm esteem of a friend, who

does not sign his name because he dees not desire a seat on the bench where Lopez, Pinto, Estrampes and many others breathed their last.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AT HAVANA.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AT HAVANA.
[Translated for the New Youx Himans from 12 Diario de la
Marina, of Havana, Dec. 16.]

We have received the ontire Message of President Buchanan to Congress, on its opening sension, on the 6th of
December. Although we shall occupy ourselves carefully
with this document, we cannot leave it at present without
making some observations relative to it with all the calmness becoming one who finds nothing original or strange
therein, but only the latest edition of things which may be
considered as respectable merely on account of the source
whence they flow: for, in fact, only because we find them
writhen in the Message of Mr. Buchshan, do we judge them
worthy of being commented upon.

written in the Message of Mr. Buchsman, do we judge them worthy of boing commented upon.

Let us begin with observing the striking contrast offered by the first and last paragraphy, where his Excellency speaks, above nil, of the reclamations of American citizens on behalf of lessess they suffered, and terminates with recommending to Congress the indemnification for damages caused to the owners of the Spanish brig Amistad. This last case is pending for nearly twenty years, and the justice of the recamenton is so obvious that it was addressed in various previous messages to Congress. And, nevertheless, wha attention has been paid to this matter? Where have the Spanish subjects obtained security of receiving any indemnification?

Mr. Buchanan speaks of insults committed on the Ame

Mr. Buchanan speaks of insults committed on the American fing in Cuba, and of damages caused to his fellow citizens. The disregard of historical truth could not be more flagrant. Unless these insults proceed from the persecution of fillbusters and the punishment indicted on pirates conformably to international law, our authorities sulways carried the respect for the flag of the Union as far as their own dignity could permit k. Never in Cuba has the legitimate reclamation of an American citizen nermained disregarded; but this legitimacy does not exist in the pretensions of those who, only on account of their quality as Anglo-Americans, would like to enjoy immunities in Cuba which they have not in their own country, and who in Cuba cannot enjoy them but conformably to the Spanish law, which treate and considers as equal all nationalities, and in the applica-

tion of which nobody could be distinguished without violating the existing treaties. However, for the very reason the Spanish government in Cuba always believed itself strong enough to make itself respected, sometimes, perhaps—not a few times—it carried its tolerance and deference for American citizens as far as its sincere desire to show the spirit of benev dence proper for trely friendly countries, was able to permit it. However, this is not taken into account; but it is of no importance to him whose only guide is justice in maintaining his own rights and respecting those of others.

The devolution of the duties for the provisional referm of the tariff in 1844 is also the object of observations in the Presidential message; but Mr. Buchanan did not know, or forgot perhaps, in writing this passage, that Spain which to disregard in that question a recommittee that the disregard in that question a recommendation still more founded; for the American tariff of 1842 was in the post so of the Union applied relative to our sugars with immensely greater damage to the commence of Cuba, which was not given the least time for knowing the duties which it was called upon to pay in sending from here its carges. And could the right of recip ocicy be denied to day or at any time? But of similar character are governally those damages and insults to which Mr. Buchanan devotes so warm a defence.

The want of powers in the government of Cuba for set thing questions of an international character without provious metractones from the sovereign gives likewise to Mr. Buchanan a large field; and in truin, in this respect, there is shown a forgethness which appears unaccountable. Is the Governor of the Washington Fist if it were not as, the consistance of the United States would be disrear-lest which consultation of Spain accords it to the monarch. In London and Paris, the questions peading between the United States and England or France are stated, which the spect of that of severing in the Governor of the submit on the questions peadi questions pending between the United States and England or France are suited, whether they proceed from events occurring in the West indies or in the East indies.

From this question Air Buchanan goes over to that of the slave trade. The documents which accompany the message, give us, without doubt of any kind, the news that a new cargo of negroes has been lanted in Savannah. The netes of Lord Napler to Mr. Uses have replied in advance to Mr. Buchanan.

We have to add a few words in regard to the sale of Cuba, an idea which Mr. Buchanan brings from the Conference at Ostend. The reply of her Majesty has been given; there is not a single Spannard of either a public or a private

highly insulting to our national character. To day is yester day, te-morrow as to-day, never, on no occasion, can spain acmit negotiation on such a proposition; and we, the inhabitants of Cuba, whose sentements are so op any ignored and defamed, to day as yesterday and as well as to morrow, are disposed to sacrifice everything to maintain the banner which cevers us, under whose shatow we erjoy a solid prospersty, and from which we promise our serves a future of happiness which we do not conceive without honer, which we should never find except under the worthy conditions to which our fathers consecrated all the aborgation of their souls, and which we, their sons, consider to be one of the most brilliant blazonings of our national inhermance. our national inhernance.

sons, consider to be one of the most brilliant blazonings of our national inhermance.

THE MUNICIPALITY ASKS LEAVE TO PETITION.
(Translated for the New York Histarto from the Darko de la Marian, Rec. 19.)

Our Municipal Corporation, assembled yester lay in or dinary session, adorted by a unautimous vate a resolution, introduced by one of its members, to the effect that permission should be requested for an audience with his Excellency the Governor General and the crit head of the city. Permission having been granted, the President of the Corporation explained to his Excellency the Governor that they, the Municipal Corporation, would not us able to consider themselves as fit and worthy organs of the city of Havana if they should not on an occasion like the present hasten to request permission to by their address to the foot of the throne—an address containing a declaration of the feelings which had been cannot by reading the message of the President of the United States. In the view of the inhabitants of the city whom they represented, this plan, of the United States of making the nequisition of the island is an idea and project denyly officiative to the honor and dignity of a people who bear the nome, not without reason, of being "the ever rashing."

The honorable Corporation was desirous that at the

officience to the honor and dignity of a people who beer the nome, not without reason, of being "the ever takinful."

The honorable Corporation was desirous that, at the proper time and occasion, it should be permitted them to make this declaration of their sentiments in full and open section, so that all the linhabitants of the city might be able to not their signatures, maintain the city might be able to not their signatures, maintain as they were auxious to avail themselves of such an opportunity as the present to give an additional proof of their love and respect for our august sovereign.

His Excellency, the Governor and Captain General, according to the information we have received, replied to the President of the Corporation, by saying that he heard without surprise the mobic proposition now presented to him, and he looked upon it as being poculiarly becoming the homorable and gentlemally character of the members of the Corporation and inhabitants of the city whom they represented. Then reterring to the address delivered to his Majesty Charles III., by the indica of Havana, during the time of the occupation of Bavana by the English, he added, that it was with great satisfaction that he beheld how, from generation to generation, such loyal sentiments have been maintained and ever kept alive.

His Excellency then granted the permission requested of addressing the Genen, and it was afterwards agreed upon by the Corporation to confide the drawing up of a proper address to her Majesty to one of the Syndis Score taries, and to meet, if possible, the same evening, to hear and approve of the address.

We have not time to comment in a militable manner upon an act so worthy, and at the same time so natural. The honorable Corporation is on the same time so natural. The honorable Corporation is on the same time so natural. The honorable Corporation is offix his signature to such an address, which, we have no doubt, will be an expression of the

eager and anxious to affix his signature to such an addre which, we have no doubt, will be an expression of the universal feelings of the people, couched in the strong and energetic language of truth. PROTEST OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HAVANA.

PROTEST OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HAVANA.

[Translated for the New York Herald from the Diario de la Marioa, Dec. 22.]

The Honorable the Avintamiento of the City of Havana: By the authority of his Excellency the Captain General of the Island of Coba, the following certified copy of an address by the Henorable Ayuntamiento, addressed to her Majesty, our Queen, in reference to the recent message of the President of the United States, and more especially in relation to that part of the same which refers to the project of purchasing this Island, has been ordered to be pointed.

LUAN ARCADIO UGARTE, Socretary.

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1858.

ject of purchasing this island, has been ordered to be printed.

LUAS ARCADIO UGARTE, Secretary.

HAYANA, Dec. 131, 1858.

THE ARREADIO UGARTE, Secretary.

HAYANA, Pec. 131, 1858.

THE ARREADIO UGARTE, Secretary.

HAYANA, Pec. 131, 1858.

THE ARREADIO UGARTE, Secretary.

HAYANA, Pec. 131, 1858.

THE ARREADIO UGARTE, Secretary.

LADY—The Corporation of Hayana has not been able to read, without the utmost surprise, the late message of the President of the United States, in which the insulting and degrading idea is suggreted and proposed of purchasing the Island of Cuba, the latest of the Island of Cuba, who are thus regarded as a gang of slaves, who, it is supposed, may be bought and asid like any private property.

All Speciarros residing within the territory of the Island coestitate in integral part of the instinct, and characteristic in integral part of the instead of the same as a province of the Spanish meanroby just the same as garden to which has given them its contents its rangeon and which has transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes. The Spanish government, no doubt, has not interned to a proposition so degrading and so deregatory to its honor. Nevertheless, the first and chief corporation of the Island coesiders itself called upon to lift up that roles to the royal throne of your Majesty when it be holds this diagraceful proposition brought to ward, which is an insult to the civilization of the giorious age in which we live. It is indeed a proposition which, while it is accompassed with a contempt and deregate for all the recognized and acknowledged principles of international rights and associations, is brought forward with the view of satisfying the cupility of specializers and the international rights and associations, is brought forward with the view of satisfying the cupility of specializers and the international rights and associations, is brought forward with the view of satisfying the cupility of specializers and the international rights and associations, is brought forward with

tersions, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign tersions, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign terni presided at the time with full authority over it is deliberations. Disk, of lady, is still the same province of Spain that it can has been, lightly forever, as it does now, reject a repel all foreign domination.

Let the government of your Majesty understand this, it he sake of the honor of all parties then will the selve of the honor of all parties then will the selve of the honor of all parties then will the selve of the honor of all parties then will the selve of the honor of all parties then will the paint of the beand of Cuba; and the corporate body high represents the wishes of those inhabitants has me forward without delay in its lawful capacity, to lay cir wishes before the throne of your Majesty being ost annous to present to your Majesty some testimorial the independ feelings with which the perusal of the cosage of the President of the United Sades has inspired con.

eem.

God save the precious life of your Majesty many years!
The Chief Casmber of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858.

At the royal feet of your Majesty we subscribe our

JOSE IGNACIO DE ECHAVARIRA, Gobornador Presidente.
EL MARQUES DE AGUAS CLARAS, Alcalde 1st.
EL MARQUES DE LA BRAL CAMPARA, Alcalde 1st.
EL MARQUES DE LA BRAL CAMPARA, Alcalde 2d.
EL CARDE DE OS PRILLY, Registor.
PEDIGO REGALADO PERDINO, Registor.
PEL COSTO DE SAS POVENIA, Registor.
RAPARO DE TOCA, REGISTOR.
NACISSO FOSA, REGISTOR.
NACISSO FOSA, REGISTOR.
GARDIEL DE CARDENAS V CANDENAS, REGISTOR.
JOSE SILVERIO JORIEN, REGISTOR.
PARO DE ARRIBEA, REGISTOR.
PARO DE ARRIBEA, REGISTOR.
MOUVEL KREERI, REGISTOR.
NINCLAS LOTES DE LA TORIUS, REGISTOR.
FRANCISCO CAMPOS, SIDIECO 1st.
ANTONIO BACHILLOR V MORAJES, SIDIECO 2d.
LUCAS ARCADIO DE UGARTE, Socretary.
HAVANA, DEC. 21, 1858.
VIEWS OF THE SEMI-OFFICIAL PRESS. nes. Jonacco de Echavarida, Gobernsdor Procidente.

VIEWS OF THE SEMI-OFFICIAL PRESS.
[From El Diario de la Marina of Havana, Dec. 23.]
the resolution taken on the 17th inst. by the Ayusta-

minute of this city, at the motion of his Excellency, Coole de O'Reil y, President of the same, deserves that we should consecrate to it some more reflections, although they may be but a mere amphibation of the few remarks we were able to make with regard to this matter the day we gave notice of it.

To us who are accustemed to witness the noble deeds of the Spanish nounity, it could not be surprising that the remiments of our feilow efficients word aroused against the most project of purchasing the feland of Caba, and that one of them, distinguished by his illustrious birth and his somal postion, also and by the first to propose to the menticipal corporation to bring the expression of their semi-ments to the foot of the throne. But as this step has, under the present circumstances, a signification of the implect importance, it is our duty to direct the attention both of our fellow charens and of strangers to this subject, in order that the striking contrast between our own national nobeness and foreign greed may no parceived, and in what manner the chivarrous spirit of our nation replies to the mercanitie april of the American policy, which soggested the text of the last freschential tuessage concerning this island.

Here we as if President Buchman had just been born, when her yenesiders as impossible; and when he propose at as so feasible and so island thin he asks for authority to early it insuccentally into execution. The disregard for social our encodes and the respect which nations are bound to manually observe, man lost with the solumn proclamation of the most inconsiderate doctrines relative to intelligation; but what must leaven province amazement is, that while the interview everywhere province amazement is, that while the interview of the distribution are so recent and important, they have a ready been forgotten in the United States to such a degree untail their President bas direct to renew it, and that their representatives were able to listen to him without being of fended at what therein is reled

man, who, is virtue of his talents and his years, could well be rich in experience and discretion, molecute and cambious in his words and his actions. How, then, under such circumstances, is it that that nation and those men have offered again to the world that deplorable example of levity and ignorance? And we choose these expressions; for, dieregaring what there is immoral in these propositions, on the other hand they betray only levity and ignorance. To protect to purchase what the owner is not withing to sell, doubters is an extravasance to prefer to how what is not

regard as an infamy, are specien of. If they believe thus it is because the question is of Spaniards who are born in Cube—breathen of those who are born in a the Peniaula, sons of the same parents, participating in the same glories, educated in the same civilization, in the same creed and in the same customs; and that blood has no price, and that civilization is not marketable.

The first to protest against the manifestations of the Message are the sons of Cuba. For us this is very natural, flow are they to suffer themselves to be outraged, when the question is to buy them as if they were vibe merchandiss? But to the North American politicians this must be somewhat significant; and, therefore, we advise them to meditate on the manifestations made by the Ayuntamiento of Havana, and of others of this island, concerning the last message of the President, until to them will be united the indignant voice which will be raised in the mother country against a project which in such a manner attacks its honor and dignity.

ACTION OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

the mother country against a project which is such a manner attacks he honor and digesty.

ACTION OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

[Translated for the New York Hersite from the Diarie de la Marina of Havana, of Dec. 21.]

Unity of sentiment produces unity of action. The action is as simultaneous, as rapid and as energetic as the strength and insversality of the sentiment. From whatever quarter we receive intelligence, new and fresh proofs are showered down upon us, tending to demonstrate how strong a sentiment of indignation, on account of the message of Mr. Bachanan, pervades the whole country. One same feeding animate both the people of the capital and these of the country wherever this message has been read. What her taken place among the numerical corporations of the island is a paipable proof of the strength and maximity of the feeling which prevails.

The very instant that the people of Maximums read that part of the message referring to our island, they assembled as masses at the house of the devertor of the Province, requesting him immediately to call a meeting of the corporation, for the purpose of giving expression to the general feeling. According to the information we have received, the received them by the public protect of this desirate.

We received the same information, giving account of the same feelings and southworks as provailing at Goana-bacoa and in Guinet. Thus, as it were, at the same moment of time, and as if animated by one single impulse, the corjorations of all the towns we have heard from combine to give utherance to the very same thoughts and sentiments as those which have been uttered by the honorable corporation of the city of Havana. They are all of them, like the last mentioned body, only the faithful interpretent of the sentiment of the entire populations which they represent.

Mr. Buchanan has done well. This additional proof alone was wanting to show that the general Spanish feeling in our island is to-day the same as it was and as strong as ever it was in past times, when our generous mother country gave independence to other colonies, which have allown themselves ungrateful for the boon. No proof could be clearer than that which is brought to light to-day. Cute has answered Mr. Buchanan; and in a very brint space of time the government and the Cortes of the kingdom of Spain—aye, the whole nation—will answer him too.

Since the above was written we have received a convention of the kingdom of Spain—aye, the whole nation—will answer him too.

Movements of General Scott. Key West, Dec. 21, 1853.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott came passenger in the Isabel, which arrived here this evening from Charleston. He intends to remain in this city some time. The General's health is better than when he left Wash

a concert of the German Society at the Academy of Music his evening in aid of the fund for the German Hospital. Madame Cardsori, and a number of other noted German artists, will take part in R. A favorable programme of exercises is offered to the public.

Naval Intelligence. The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, Commander Thatcher, was at Bealejo on the 5th inst. All well.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Interesting from Central America, New Granada and the South Pacific.

Reinfercement of the British Fleet at San Juan del Norte.

Where Will the Walker Filibusters Land?

Sir Gore Ouseley on the Isthmus of Panama.

DESTRUCTIVE PIEC IN VALPARAISO.

ELECTION DAY IN GREYTOWN. THE CASS-YRISARRI TREATY.

THE RECALL OF SENOR YRISARRI

Our San Juan del Norte, Panama and Aspinwall Correspondence,

By the arrival of the Illinois we have very interesting

led as follows:	
Valparaiso	
Suntemala	20
Bogota, New Granuda	
Granada, NicaraguaNov. 20	
Callao Nov. 26	
San SalvadorNov. 27	
Patta	
Guayaqud	
San Jose, Costa Rica Dec. 4	
San Juan del Norte	
PanamaDec. 20	
Aspinwall	
The main points of the news may be classified in	the
The annual Control of the Control of	

flibusters would land at Truxillo or Omoa, and march through Honderas to Nicaragua.

had been reinforced by two war vessels—the Cresar and Diadem-one of which mounts ninety-one guns.

3 .- Sir Gore Ouseley had left San Juan for Aspinwall and Nicarngua, reaching Aspinwall on the 6th, Panama on the 7th, and taking his departure for the scene of his mission on the following day, in her Majesty's steamer Vixen. 4 .- Sir Gore was in very bad health, and the climate of

Central America appeared to have affected his system inhad returned from Costa Rica, in order to meet President Martinez and his Cabinet at Leon, and make a definite de-

nand for payment of the indemnity due to our govern

day, and consider all the pending treatics and conventions. 7 .- M. Belly had sent in notice that confrères and himself were ready to commence the interocesnic canal

from his diplomatic post near our government. quite protectorate, with the official consent of Nicaragua. At an election for municipal officers in Greytown, the "ticket" sup, erted by her Britannic Majesty's Consul General was elected, but the event caused some popular discontent. Resolutions of protest against it were adopted at a mass meeting in Victoria square.

10.—General Canas, Minister of War in Costa Rica, had

advocated the annexation of that republic to the United States at a public dinner given to General Lamar. 11 .- New Granada was much excited, in consequence of

the passage of a law compelling all dissenters to pay tithe to the Catholic church. 12.-Peru maintained her blockade of the ports of Figure

14.-Peru had ferced the two American trading vessels n her possession into her service and had them altered

15 .- A most destructive fire had laid the best part of the city of Valparaise in rums. 16 .- The Panama Railroad Company had concluded a convention with most of the republics of Contral America, by virtue of which a new line of steamers for freight and

passengers will run between Panama and the chief ports 17.—The cholera had again appeared in San Salvador. The details of the common salvador. details of the news thus enumerated will be eand in the letters of our correspondents given below. with some additional stems taken from our files by the

THE WALKER FILIBUSTERS.

Important from Nicaragua and Honduras-The Susan Filibusters to Land at Truville OF CHION.
GUE SPECIAL PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE,

the northern part of Nicaragoa, that a scheme is on foot to carry out a revolution in that republic and place the dehid in conjunction with the Walker movements in the United States and the government of Ronduras.

ille or Omon, and to cross Henduras to Leon. President Santos Guardiola has promised to assist them with 600 natives in driving Martinez from Nicaragua. He made it a condition, however, that Walker should not come with the expedition, as he will not comive at his coming in. From Omoa or Truvillo the march is practicable and the

stance not very great.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

the United States-Sir Gore Ouseley's Operations, and French Intrigues-Sir Gore in British Frigates at San Juan del Norte-Costa Rica Trade and Politics-Failure of Route-Stenmer Contract of Guatemala with the Panama Rallroad Company-Sud-Cholera in the Republic-Trade Reports, de. de. OUR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Good Speculation—A New Hampshire Ship Ashers at Cape Gracias a Dios—English War Ships Watching for Walker-A New York Carpo in Port-Chance of Resolu tion at Love-Municipal Election in Gregiesen-Techni of the British Consul-Scenes at the Poll-The Inspector of Elections and his Ballot Dish-Quern Victoria's Consul General in Meagaito Votes-The Result Announced and the English Interest in Triumph-The Frigate Sarausch for Square—The Government in Danger, dc.
We are here in state que as regards the long talked of

opening of the Transit route. Col. Childs, having nothing se to do, put up his two small steamers, the Catharine and Liberty, for freight and passengers for Virgin Bay, San Jorge and Granada, and they left with a full freight and several passengers on the 7th instant.

On the morning of the 8th instant the mate and three

of the crew belonging to the American ship Fortitude, of Portemouth, New Hampebire, arrived from Cape Gracias a Dies, and reported the ship ashere near the Cape, where the Captain had to run her, she having spring a loak in the past month or more, and which still continue The ship was loaded with mabogany at Patook, and had set sail for Cork, Ireland. The United States ship Majesty's ship Valorous took the mate and men, and as could be offered to the Fortitude, and to endeavor to relieve an English bark reported ashore on False Cape.

appeared off our port, but stood awa, again after an English men of war, the Cesar, \$1 gars, and the Du 32 guns, came up and anchered outside the harbor. These ships, I learn, left England the 21st October last to watch for Walker. They say that should be land within their

The bark White Cloud, eighteen days from New York. She has a cargo of general merchandise for the merchants here, which the market much needed. She will not be able to get a pound of freight here, as there is nothing to ship at this time, thanks to the poor deluded Nicara-

It is said that another revolution is hatching at Leon, but there is no use of their fighting each other, for unless some change for the better soon takes place they must all starve to death tagether.

An election took place in this town on the 18th inst., to choose officers for the ensuing year. It was a very exciting and ledicrous affair—some wanting a government (which has been much needed here for years used), others being decidedly opposed to such an incitation, and others again declaring that the farce of pretending to have a go ernment, while every one does as he pleases, had een kept up long enough.

The following ticket was offered, under the protection of the British Consul, who sent for several of the leading Ja-

For Rayers—Julius Wolff a sallor, from Germany.
For City Guacell—Felix Mancho, C. Yharguen, Spaniarde,
Juan Mesaler, etcachnan, Antonio de Isaruei, ex derk to
M. Belly, Pilor baquital, Nearaguen nondescript; L'omingo
French, Ladian; John Luie, Englishman.
For Abuldes—T. J. Martin, who is, and always has been, the

government.

For Associate Judge of the Supreme (burt-Schankan Espinosa, Nicaras um.

For Treasurer-Samuel Shephord.

For several days prior to the election, Mr. Wolff, the Mayor, aided by Viscount de Barruel Beauvert, were running about town, telling everybody that order should be kept at the election, at whatever cost, and at the same

Four o'clock F. M. at length came, the polis were closed, the "jicara" turned bottom upwards on the table, the little bits of paper examined, and the result of the election announced. The entire ticket given above had been elected. Total number of votes cast, thirty four. But great dissatisfactom exists, and threats of over-throwing the government are loud and deep, even as I write, and before I close I may have to record a revolution in this kingdom of Mosquito.

The United States sloop of war Savannab, Captain Jarkin is still at anchor that in the barbor. The contain

The United States sloop-of-war Savannah, Captain Jarvis, is still at ancher just inside the harbor. The captain has been anxiously looking for the John Adams or St. Louis to relieve him, for some time past, when he expects to sail for Tampico, to attend to the delided people in that quarter. We shall miss Captain Jarvis and his necessible of the complained officers or any service, and Unite Sammay well be proud of them.

Just as d am about closing, I learn that the people of the town are holding a mass meeting in Victoria square, for the purpose of overturning the government and adopting a new constitution.

The British Prigate Valorous Relived-Departure of Sie Gore Ouseley-Arrival of the Diadem and Casar-The Verdants of San Juan-Martines at Rivas-The Govern-Greasers Assembling-Municipal Election at San Juan-

off the harbor of San Juan, as if she expected momenta rily to pounce upon something in the shape of coffee

Diadem and Course Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley left on the morning of the 5th for Aspinwall, on board of the British mail steamer Dec,

accompanied by his wife and daughter, leaving the Valorous only on account of the non-arrival of her relief up to that time. The Valorous sailed for the Gulf. The Distern and Cosar, on account of the want of water, are forced to remain outside of the harbor. We are very much puzzied about this port; it is certainly not for the health of the men, for they appear to stand it very badly. It is plain England is determined not to respect the

It is plain England is determined not to respect the Monroe doctrine, and if we are not prepared to force her we should rosign our rights and surrender our policy, and let her put to profit Central America in her own way. There is no doubt of her taking greater interest in these parts than any other nation now in existence. She has all the trade of Central and South America, merely because the United States have made no exection to zecure it, and she will, no doubt, struggle to keep at. It has for a long time been much injured, owing to the indecision of our government in its policy towards those republics, and if we are still undecisied, let us yield without more painers.

The report of the landing of General William Walker and his men at Realejo has created in Nicaragua the most intense excitement. The agencies of our old friend, the Count he Barruel, and the farce and fisces, have been absolutely glorious. The report originated in Parama, and appears to have found more vordant adherents than the Count; and if for the little innocent answerent that "verdant youth" but receive the contempt of every man now to be found in Greytown, he has not much to dread;

You should receive with a deal of caution the state-ments of the English; and when they assert "Joe White's company is repudiated in toto," you may rest assured they have banded for the pickings of the company's pro-perty on Point Scott. "They are right English all." Re-pudiated by the United States, and completely consolida-ted with this flutch Anglo-negro government or organiza-tion, well known as "the Sable Knights of San Juan del Norte."

forte."

There is no appearance of an intention among the agects of Joe White's Company to give up the ship, or back down rom the great end and aim of their functions—the successful opening of the San Juan route by the opposition. Our readers must be well aware of that fact, knowing that he only cause of failure on their first trip was the described by the captain of the Hermann, and her straight shoot' for San Francisco.

All the excitement of steamers landing fillburders, &c., is gradually substding, and the Eaglish once more kindip sermit the American river steamers to ply up and down he San Juan, clearing on the quarter deck of H. B. M. nen of war.

nen-of-war.

The regular mail not arriving, there is very little news The regular mail not arriving, there is very little news from the interior. The only mems of note is the marshaling of the "greaser" forces in and about flives, expecting to intercept the "Little Grey eyed." General.

The government have moved to Loon.
On the 13th we beid our election for medicipal authorities. The same or former efficials were re-elected, and everything passed off quietly. The constitution is to be at once remodelled, making it more liberal to foreigners, expectably Americans.

The British Search of the Washington—Action of Com-mander McIntash—Claim of the English Magnette Preectorate America-Captain McIntoch Objects Foreibly-Apology Given-Sir Gore Ouselegelf for Central America-Health of the Crew of the Strange-The Weather at Panama-Two Officers of the Saint Marys in Truen. Owing to the irregular and distorted accounts which

reached this place from Aspinwall, relative to the visita ion of the steamer Washington by English naval officers n the Port of San Juan del Norte, better known as Greytown, and the action of Flag Officer Mcintoch in the preniscs, my last communication contained no reliable in ormation. The facts of the case are briefly these, viz :-Upon the arrival of the Roanoke in the waters of Grey. wn, Flag Officer McIntoan was informed by the com port-that when the steamer Washington entered the harbor he caused her to be hoarded by an officer of his vessel; that subsequently she was visited by two officers grom H. B. M. ships, the Leopard and Valorous, who propounded to her commander numerous interrogs mong other ...

"Whether the hold of the Washington had been ex-amined by the American bearding officer?"

Fing Officer Meintosh, intiguent at such conduct, ad-

dressed a communication to the captain of the Valorons visitations of American vessels, the reply to which was in substance, " that it was a well known fact that England exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito territory, and that no offence was intended in the visit to the Was

Sr Wm. Gore Ouseley and family passed through this place on the 6th inst., and took passage on board her firstannic Majesty a "teamer Vixen for the coast of Centra America. The Vixen, after performing this service, will retain to Panama. The only cased of war now in portition to Panama. The only cased of war now in portition relief or who the St. Marya, which vessel is expected in these waters about the let of February. The general bealth of ad on board the Saranac is excellent, and we have had no late cases of a marignant type.

The porthwest winds having regularly set in, we may now expect delightful weather in the locality, with a dry, clear atmosphere. On shore it is perfectly healthy.

Lieut. Geo. B. Balsh, of the St. Marys, excenses officer, arrived in this place per last seamer from the United States, and Lieut. C. F. Thomas, of the St. Marys, reported for only on board the frigate Saranac.

Passma, Rec. 20, 1858.

The screw steamer Columbes, from ports in Central America, arrived here on the 10th inst., bringing advices

from Guatemaia to November 17, San Salvador 27, Na caragua and Costa Rica December 4. cochineal, 4,000 hides, 50 bales deer skins, 61 do. ladia rubber, 40 cases of balsam, and \$23,000 in specie.

GUATEMALA.

Congress was to have met on the 25th uit. The 24th of October, the anniversary of the President's birthday, was celebrated in the city of Guatemaia with great pomp. tract recently made between the government and the Pa nama Railroad Company for the establishment of a line of

steamers to ply between San Jose de Guatemala and Panama, the provisions of which are us follows:-The company binds itself to establish a monthly line of

The President of this republic, accompanied by two of his Cabinet Ministers, has recently visited the depart-Bosque, Minister of Finance and of War-died suddenly on the 16th uit. of disease of the heart. Don Jose Felix Quiros was soon after appointed successor to the deceased

The choiers has again made its appearance in the country. It broke out in Sonsonate on the ist uit, and on the 16th the number of cases reached twenty, since which time, however, it has abated.

The fair recently held at Chalatenango was well attended. The amount of foreign unerchanding exposed for sale was very large, but the prices at which the various fabrics sold were exceedingly low, as there appeared to be bet little demand for them, and the result was that more than two-thirds remained unsold.

The article of induced scarce throughout the country, owing to the continued heavy rains; yet it was selling very low.

There is but little news from this miserably governed

State. A friend writes to me from Realejo, under date of

ments are lest upon them—justice they cannot comprehend."

Congress is to meet on the let of January, and it is presumed that no action will be had by the government or matters pertisining to the Transit until them, when the various treation, contracts, &c., will probably be taken up. It is said M. Beily has notified the government of Nicaragua that he and his associates are ready to commence the cand across the lethmus as soon as his contract is rathed. It is also stated that Sr Whilam core Ouseley has forwarded to the government he treaty. Thus, with English and French influences at work a Central America, there is a strong probability of the United States being completely forestabled in their efforts to re-open the Transit under the ampiece of an American company, unless our government adheres to the hold and vigorous policy recently connected by Fransich Euchanan through the venerable Secretary of State.

this mail.

An idle rumor has obtained in Nicaragua that the steam

New Granada to interpose and prevent the dibusters from crossing the lettimose.

It would seem that the pretensions set up by the British naval officer in command of the ship-of-war Valorous in his correspondence with Fing Officer McIntosh, commanding the United States home squadren, in justification of the late visit and search of the steamship Washington—viz., that Great British claims to exercise a protectorate over the Mesquito territory—is virtually, if not in fact, recognized by the Nearaguan government, by its appointment of a consul to reside at San Juan dei Norte. This is rather a strange step on the part of Nicaragua, which has intherto persisted in its right to exercise jurisdiction over that point. It because to look as if President Martinez has a servet understanding with Great Britain. I think that soon after the arrival of Sir W. Gore Ouseley in Nicaragua, some startling developements may be looked for.

COSTA BIOA.

COSTA BICA. The news from this thriving little republic is of some interest in a political point of view. Congress was to

have met on the 2d inst. President Mora previous to the departure of our Minister, Gen. Lamar, gave that gentleman a public dinner, at which all the heads of departments and other dignitaries

Rica.

Gen. Canas, Minister of War and Finance, made a speech at the dinner, which was well received. He avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of Costa Brea by the United States, and frankly admitted that until this was accom-